

Statement

Transfer Orders of Pharmacists

Original Order No. 2-2/2000-CGHS/SZ/8119 dated 4.12.2000

S.No	Name of Pharmacist	From	To
1	Shri Saroj Kumar Srivastva	South Zone	M.B. Road
2	Shri J.K. Vishvakarma	South Zone	Jangpura R.K.
3	Shri S.N. Mehrotra	Jangpura R.K.	Puram V
4	Rajinder Kumar	Puram V	Jangpura

Modified Order No. 2-2/2000-CGHS/SZ/8499 dated 18.12.2000

S.No	Name of Pharmacist	From	To
1	Shri Rajinder Kumar	R.K. Puram V	Jangpura
2	Shri S.N. Mehrotra	Jangpura	Kidwai Nagar
3	Shri Chander Prakash Sharma	Kidwai Nagar	R.K. Puram V
4	Shri Saroj Kumar Srivastva	South Zone	M.B. Road
5	Shri J.K. Vishvakarma	South Zone	Jangpura

Review of TB eradication programme

255. SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have made any review regarding the Tuberculosis eradication programmes with the assistance of international agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would review the functioning of the existing programmes according to the convenience of poor patients; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

[23 February, 2001]

RAJYA SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) National TB Control Programme (NTCP) was reviewed in 1992 by an Expert Committee consisting of National and International experts.

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) was reviewed in February, 2000 jointly by Government of India and WHO. Subsequently, the programme was reviewed by World Bank in September, 2000.

(b) The main conclusions of the 1992 review of NTCP are as under:

- Less than 40% patients completed treatment.
- Inadequate budget and insufficient managerial capacity.
- Shortage of drugs.
- Emphasis on X-ray diagnosis resulting in inaccurate diagnosis.
- Poor quality smear microscopy.
- Multiplicity of treatment regimen.

Joint review of RNTCP by WHO and Government of India found that programme was being successfully implemented in the country with accurate diagnosis and regular and uninterrupted supply of drugs. The review by World Bank recommended for great decentralization of the programme and ownership by States.

(c) and (d) Under the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), cash assistance is provided by the Central Government for 100% requirement of anti-TB drugs for sputum negative cases and anti-TB drugs are provided in kind for the sputum positive cases, to all the States for all districts except those covered under RNTCP. Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), which has an objective of coverage of at least 85% new, smear positive cases and detecting at least 70% of such cases, anti-TB drugs are provided in kind for both sputum negative and sputum positive patients in all the districts covered under RNTCP. This programme, which is at present covering about 330 million population, has a cure rate of above 85%.